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[March 21, 1861-1y

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JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK.
All work finished at this es-
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Hollidaysburg, Dec. 20, '60.-tf.

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ERSIGNED ANNOUN-
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CTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES
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Sugar, Molasses, Butter,
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,
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on Virginia street, immediate
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ONS IN GREAT VARIETY
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Widely circulated throughout
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TER SALOON,
RIBER WOULD IN-
of Altoona and vicinity that his
T and FRUIT STORE, is always
est articles to be had, and in great
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which he will serve up OYSTERS
season.
READ & PIES always on hand.
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ties. He invites a share of public
he can render full satisfaction to
d saloon is on Virginia street, two
OTTO ROSSI.

GLER—PRACTICAL
specifully announces
and the public gen-
ues the Drug business,
he keeps constantly
and Retail, DRUGS,
LS, OILS, VARNISH-
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price and quality, he hopes to
of public favors.
is supplied on reasonable terms,
ance promptly attended to.
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A S E.—Having pur-
manufacture the CORALITE
TEETH, I am now prepared to
new and beautiful principle,
the old style, on silver plate, as
color. It contains no metallic
there is no galvanic action,
to become obnoxious. Persons
will please call and examine
W. S. RITTER.
ce in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

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PANY.—Insurance on Real or
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Altoona at his office in Annin &
JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

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MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and
in its use under any circumstan
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d, Carbon Oil, &c., at
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May, 1862.

A LARGE AND
of dressed hogs and sheep on
P. E. HILEMAN.

TOOTH, SHAVING,
KESSLER.

The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862. NO. 19.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,).... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG ME

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exhalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Married Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG ME

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain s in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

SCHOOL OF THE OLDEN TIME.

The schools—the schools of other days!
Those were the schols for me,
When, in a frock and trousers dressed,
I learned my A B C.

When, with my dinner in my hat,
I trudged away to school,
Nor dared I stop, as boys do now,
For school-ma'am had a RULE.

And if a traveler we met,
We threw no sticks nor stones,
To fright the horses as they passed,
Or break good people's bones.

But with our hats beneath our arms,
We bent our heads full low,
For ne'er the school-ma'am failed to ask,
"Boys, did you make a bow?"

And all the little girls with us
Would courtesy full low,
And hide their ankles with their gowns—
Girls dont have ancles now.

We stole no fruit, nor tied the grass,
We played no noisy games,
And when we spoke to older folks,
PUT HANDLES TO THEIR NAMES.

And when the hour of school had come,
Of bell we had no need,
The school-ma'am's rap upon the glass,
Each one would quickly heed.

That school-ma'am! Heaven bless her name!
When shall we meet her like?
She always wore a green calash,
A calico vandyke.

She never sported pantaletts;
No silks on her did rustle;
Her dress hung gracefully around—
She never wore a BUSTLE!

With modest mein and loving heart,
Her daily task was done,
As true as needle to the pole,
The next one was begun.

The days were all alike to her.
The evenings just the same,
And neither brought a change to us.
Till Saturday forenoon came.

And then we had a "spelling match."
And learned the sound of A,
The months and weeks that made the year,
The hours that made the day.

And on that day we saw her smile—
No other time smiler she;
'Twas then she told us learnedly
When next "leap year" would be.

Alas! kind soul! though leap year came
And went full many a time,
In "single blessedness" she toiled,
Till far beyond her prime.

But now, indeed, her toils are o'er,
Her lessons are all said.
Her rules well learned—her words all spelled,
She's GONE UP TO THE HEAD.

Select Miscellany.

THE SORROWS OF A MAN WHO WAS BORN TO BE HUNG.

While playing at Baltimore, Dan Marble fell in with a gentleman who had formerly been a merchant, and a man of consequence in the mercantile community.—His fortunes had fallen in the "sere and and yellow leaf;" a circumstance briefly alluded to in the works of Wm. Shakspeare, Esq., a literary gentleman, now long since deceased. The person was quite a character, if his credit was below par and his "moral grandeur" on a very limited scale. In short, at the time Dan picked him up, the man was engaged in a species of practical chemistry, vulgarly known as mixing toddy, and keeping a faro bank.

Dan met him one morning, in an uncommon mood of double-breasted blues, and invited him to take a drink at the bar of an establishment where they chanced to meet, and, to the comedian's astonishment, the man actually refused.

"Come along up—what're you about?"

"Can't do it, Mr. Marble; much obliged, but excuse me."

"Why, what on airth ails you? You look as if you had lost a three year old colt or a patch of pumpkins. Come."

The man gave in, took a nipper, and then taking Dan gingerly by the shoulder, advanced a few feet from the bar, and in a desponding tone of voice, says:

"Mr. Marble, you've traveled a great deal, seen a good many ups and downs, but was you ever drowned?"

"Well," says Dan, as nobody but himself could have said it, "I hain't, just at this moment, any particular recollection of having gone that far—by water."

"Was you ever saved from drowndin?" continued the melacholy man.

"Physical demonstration kind of argues in favor of such a conclusion," says Dan. "I have been saved from drowning."

"Then, Mr. Marble, you may be able to appreciate my unfortunate position. I was saved from drowndin."

"Glad of it. Wasn't you?

"Glad? glad? No, sir! I lost thirty thousand dollars by it."

"The dickens you did!" responded Dan, in astonishment.

"It is a lamentable fact, sir. Sit down, Mr. Marble. I know your time is valuable; I wont detain you long."

"Don't, if you please," echoed Dan, smelling a long yarn.

"I shan't sir; a few words will do.—Suppose we drink."

"Go ahead. A glass of sherry," says Dan.

"Gin and bitters," says the melancholy man. "My respects, Mr. Marble."

"The same," says Dan. "Now let her rip."

"Well, Mr. Marble, in 1831 I was worth thirty thousand dollars. I didn't owe a red cent in the world. One day, sir, I went down to the basin to see a friend off to Norfolk.

"Good bye," says I. "Take care of yourself, Jim."

"Good bye," says he.

"But no sooner had I got 'take care of yourself' out of my mouth, than down I went heels over stomach, off the wheelhouse on to the wharf—backward into a wheelbarrow—that tilted into the dock, and my first recollection after what was a sensation as though I had been converted into a pin cushion, and forty women jabbin' in the pins.

"I smelt a hot stove, red flannel, and apple jack. I heard a jumble of voices.

"Rub away. He's coming to."

"Tain't no use. He's a goner. Burnt brandy won't save him."

"Send for the doctor."

"Coroner, you mean."

"What's in his pockets?"

"Take care of his watch, gentlemen."

"That part of the conversation," says Dan, "sort of revived you, I reckon."

"Mr. Marble," replied the narrator, putting his hand emphatically upon the comedian's shoulder—"Mr. Marble, that brought me to."

"Where am I?" says I.

"In my shop," says somebody.

"What's the matter?" says I.

"I saved you; me—I'm the man!" shouts the fellow.

"Saved me?"

"And then, as I felt for my pocketbook and watch, I found I was damp—wet as a drowned rat.

"Fell overboard, by thunder!" says I.

"Well you did, and no mistake," says the fellow. "I pulled you out, or you'd been crab bait afore now."

"Call a carriage, if you please," says I, tossing up about two gallons of pure Chesapeake. Call a hack."

"I've got a small bill agin you my friend," says the shopkeeper. "They have used a gallon of my sperets in fotching you to."

"I paid the man a dollar.

"Then says some fellow standing by:

"Mister, I spose you'll treat the crowd for rubbing at you, and a rolling out the water.

"I invited the whole party up to drink, and handed around the cigars and crackers.

"I then called again for a carriage.

"I went for the doctor, Mister. Of course you'll gin a fellow something for going for the doctor," said another blood sucker.

"I gave the rascal a dollar.

"Now," says I, "for God's sake bring me a carriage.

"I was edging through the crowd towards the door, when a nigger got before me, hat in hand.

"Boss, you broke dis child's barrow all to pieces. Guy, must hab a quarter or free leben penny bits for mend dae, shuah!"

"I didn't kill the nigger, but gave him half a dollar, and rushed for the door.—The carriage drove up—a doctor's gig at the same time.

"Stop sir," says the doctor; "I shall charge you for coming here."

"Charge and be——!" says I jumping into the hack.

"Insolent puppy!" says the doctor, "I'll make you smart for this before you are a day older."

"Do if you please," I shouted, as the hackman drove off.

"For some minutes I was unconscious of all around me, even the wet and brazen fellow by my side, but who did not long allow me to repose in such happy oblivion—rot and blast him.

"What a cussed set of blood suckers they were," says he.

"Umph!" says I, not exactly knowing whether I was a dead or living man.

"Them fellows down at the shop," he continued; "I pulled you out."

"What do you want here? What are you following me for?" I gasped, almost tempted to jump out at the window of the hack.

"Well," he replied, "I'm a poor man—got dreadful wet—almost lost my life—me, I saved you."

"I heard no more—my lifeless body was taken out of the hack into my lodgings. When I came to, there stood the fellow, telling my friends how I fell in—like double distilled thunder it fell upon my ears.

"Me, I saved him." I again elapsed into a spasm. I was sickly and fast in my bed for twelve long months. My business was neglected—my friends paid the fellow who 'saved me' handsomely—the doctor prosecuted me—my friends combated him—and when I got out of my bed I was a ruined man.

"Yes, Mr. Marble, I was a ruined man—involved—in feeble health and beset by a fiend. For, sir, I had no sooner got about, than I met—met—blast him, he froze to me—dogged me like a shadow, and wherever I went, morning, noon and night, he bawled into my ear:

"Me, I saved you!"

"I tried to close up my affairs and clear out. Couldn't do it; and between you and I, Mr. Marble, I took faro for diversion, and gin and bitters to keep my spirits from deserting me."

"Well," says Dan, "is the fellow still about?"

"I hope not—wouldn't for fifty dollars see him again. He stole a nigger a year ago, was caught, and I heard no more from him. I was becoming tranquilized and happy, when I, learned, last night, that my ghost was seen sneaking around town again."

They parted, and Dan saw no more of his haunted friend; and about a year after this occurrence, while in the city of Memphis, Tenn., Dan heard of the ex-merchant. He had emigrated from Baltimore to escape the fellow who had 'saved him,' went to Kentucky, and was hung for a fellow gambler. Just before leaving, he called out in a loud voice:

"Let me go—don't anybody save me!" and he went.

A YOUNG MAN'S FIRST LESSON.—Timothy Titcomb is guilty of uttering many very blunt truths, and here is one from his letters to the young.

"I take it that the first great lesson a young man has to learn is that he is an ass. The earlier this lesson is learned, the better it will be for his peace of mind and his success in life. Some never learn it, and descend into the evening of their existence, their ears lengthening with shadows as they go. Some learn it early, get their ears cropped and say nothing about it; while others sensibly retire into modest employments, where they will not be noticed. A young man reared at home and growing in the light of parental admiration and paternal pride cannot understand how any man can be as smart as he is. He goes to town, puts on airs and gets snubbed, and wonders what it means; gets into society and finds himself tongue-tied; undertakes to speak in a debating club, and breaks down or gets laughed at; pays attention to a nice young woman, and finds a very large mitten on his hands, and in a state of mind bordering on distraction, sits down to reason about it.—This is the critical period of his history. The result of this reasoning decides his fate. If he thoroughly comprehends the fact that he does not know anything, and accepts the conviction that all the world around him knows more than he does, that he is but a cipher, and whatever he gets must be won by hard work, there is hope for him.

GOT MORE THAN ITS SHARE.—An Irishman employed on a farm, was told by the farmer that one of his duties would be to feed the chickens. This he did daily; but he observed, with much concern, that when he gave them their corn-meal pudding, an old drake that was among the flock shoveled it in with his broad bill much faster than the chickens could do. At last an idea struck him. One evening, as usual, while Pat was distributing pudding to the fowls, he commenced soliloquizing in the following manner: "Arrah, bedad, an' here ye are agen, ye devilish spoonbill quadruped; ye lay under the barn all day; and when I say chi-ky, chi-ky, be St. Patrick, ye are the first one here, and ye pick up three mouthsful all in one, and now, be jabers, an' I'll fix ye for that, an' so I will. Sure enough, Pat called the drake close to him, and made a grab and nabbed him. "An' it's welcome ye are blast yer ugly picter; when I'm done ye'll not pick up more than yer share." With that Pat got out his knife and trimmed the drake's bill off sharp and slim, like a chicken's, and then exultingly threw him down, saying, "Now, be jabers, ye can pick up the feed 'long side the bobtail rooster."

IT IS DARK.—The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:

"It is dark when the honest and honorable man sees the result of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he feels the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him, even here on earth, of gleams of light in Heaven.

"It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark when the light, pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend, step by step, the stair. Dark, when some well known melody recalls the strain once oft attuned by the childish voice now hushed in death! Darkness, indeed; but only the gloom which herald the day spring of immortality and the infinite lights of Heaven."

☞ A common arm-chair is a more comfortable seat than a throne, and a soft beaver hat a lighter and more pleasant piece of head-gear than a crown.

THE ART OF NOT HEARING.

The art of not hearing should be taught in every well-regulated family. It is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many of which we ought not to hear, very many which if heard will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness—that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds, according to their pleasure.

If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ear and I hear no more.—If, in my quiet voyage of life, I find myself caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would furl his sails, and, making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these sparks might do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

Does a gadding, mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portcullis of my ear, and he cannot get in any farther. Does the collector of neighborhood scandal task my ear as a warehouse, it instinctively shuts up. Some people feel very anxious to hear everything that will vex and annoy them. If it is hinted that any one has spoken ill of them, they set about searching the matter and finding out. If all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin-cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my bed a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as to bring upon me all the tattle of careless or spiteful people.—If you would be happy, when among good men open your ears; when among bad, shut them. And as the throat has a muscular arrangement by which it takes care of the air-passage of its own accord, so the ear should be trained to an automatic dullness of hearing. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they're angry; what your children say after they have slammed the door; what a bear says whom you have rejected from your door; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress.

This art of not hearing, though not taught in the school, is by no means unknown or unpracticed in society. I have noticed that a well-bred women never hears an impertinent or vulgar remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little apparent connivance in dishonorable conversation.

There are two doors inside my ears, a right-hand door leading to the heart, and a left-hand door, with a broad and steep passage, leading out into the open air.—The last door receives all ugliness, profanity, vulgarity, mischief-making—which suddenly find themselves outside of me.

Judicious teachers and indulgent parents save young urchins a world of trouble by a convenient deafness. Bankers and brokers are extremely hard of hearing, when unsafe borrowers are importunate. I never hear a man who runs after me in the street bawling my name at the top of his voice, nor those who talk evil of those who are absent, nor those who give me unasked advice about my own affairs, nor those who talk largely about things of which they are ignorant.

If there are sounds of kindness, of mirth, of love, open fly my ears! But temper, or harshness, or hatred, or vulgarity, or flattery, shuts them. If you keep your garden-gate shut, your flowers and fruit will be safe. If you keep your doors closed, no thief will run off with your silver; and if you keep your ears shut, your heart will lose neither its flowers nor its treasures.

TIME FOR ALL THINGS.—"Mrs. Briggs," said a neighbor who stepped into the house of the former, just as she was in the act of seating herself at the table. "Have you heard of that dreadful accident?"

"Why no—what is it?"

"Mr. Briggs has fallen from his wagon and is killed."

"Is it possible? Well just wait till I have finished my dinner and then you'll hear crying."

NEW JAIL.—The Grand Jury in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, have passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the present jail is insufficient, and that another ought to be built.

Resolved, that the materials of the old jail be employed in constructing the new one.

Resolved, that the old jail shall not be taken down until the new one is finished.

☞ "I am a great gun," said a tiny printer, who had been on a spree for a week. "Yes," said the foreman, "you're a great gun, and half cooked, and you can consider yourself discharged." "Well," said Typo, "then I had better go off."

OLD WORDS WITH NEW DEFINITIONS.

Some clear headed, mischievous chap gets off the following quaint definitions in which there is considerable more truth than poetry:

Water—A clear fluid, once used as a drink.

Honesty—An excellent joke.

Rural Felicity—Potatoes and turnips.

Tongue—A little horse which is always running away.

Dentist—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

My Dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of quarrels.

Policeman—A man hired by the corporation to sleep in the open air.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he cheated the other.

Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save your life to-morrow.

Author—A dealer in words, who often gets paid in his own coin.

Friend—A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Editor—A poor chap who empties his brain in order to fill his stomach.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of man.

Bonnet—A female head dress for front seats at the opera.

Critic—A bad dog that goes unchained and barks at everything he does not comprehend.

Esquire—Everybody, yet nobody, the equal to Colonel.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one at the bar.

State's evidence—A wretch who gets a pardon for being baser than his comrades.

Public Abuse—The mud with which all travellers are spattered on the road to destruction.

Modesty—A beautiful flower that flourishes in secret places.

Lawyer—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

Grave—An ugly hole in the earth, which lovers and poets wish they were in but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

Tragedian—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage and gets into a terrible passion for so much a night.

Marriage—The gate through which an enchanted lover leaves the blissful region and returns to earth.

Death—An impudent fellow who visits people at all seasons, without invitation, and insists upon their immediately returning the call.

Lotteries—Concerns that pay the legislature handsomely for the privilege of cheating weak minded people.

Virtue—An awkward habit of acting differently from other people. A vulgar word which creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

Honor—Shooting a friend through the head, whom you respect, in order to gain the praise of a few people you despise.

IMPORTANCE OF EXERCISE.—Without regular exercise of the body, its health cannot be maintained; the body becomes weak, the countenance pale and languid, and gloomy. Regular bodily exercise, on the contrary, creates a healing appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, causes sweet and refreshing sleep, a freshness of complexion, and cheerfulness of the spirits, it wards off disease, and tends to preserve the vigor of both mind and body to an advanced age. During the winter season, active exercise in the open air, preserves the warmth of the body, and renders it less susceptible to the influence of cold, and less dependent for its comfort on artificial heat. The periods of the day best adapted to exercise are, early in the morning, and toward the close of the day.—Walking is the most beneficial and most natural exercise, because in the erect position, every part the body is free from restraint, while by the gentle motion communicated to each portion of it, in the act of walking, free circulation is promoted.—Next to walking, riding on horseback is the kind of exercise to be preferred.—Many other species of exercise may be considered as contributing to the support of health; such as working in the garden, or in the fields, running, leaping, dancing and swimming.

AN HONEST LIFE.—A poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb! Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time! A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man.—You must leave them where they fall, and you are to go a little further and you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with events which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly, from a revolving and unknown cave, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

People's Union County Convention of Blair County.

The people of Blair county in favor of sustaining the present National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and to crush out this unholy rebellion, by every power of the Government, are requested to select two Delegates from each Ward, Borough, or Township in the county, to meet in County Convention, at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday, 17th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, to nominate candidates for county officers, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, as well as select delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the honor and welfare of our State and country.

The Delegates meeting to be held the Saturday previous, in the Boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and in the Township between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD IRWIN, Chairman.

JACOB BURLEY, Sec'y.

What made Jackson Retreat

A letter from Harper's Ferry states that Stonewall Jackson had seven brigades of infantry with him after his junction with Ewell, and sat down before Harper's Ferry with an effective force of twenty-two thousand men. There were twenty-three regiments of infantry, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and twenty-five hundred cavalry, under Ashby. He had made all his dispositions for an attack by flank and in front of our slender forces, when a courier arrived from Winchester with the alarming intelligence that McDowell and Fremont were converging upon his rear. In two hours his whole column was in retreat. The day previous he had thrown two regiments across the Shenandoah, and had himself visited Loudon Heights and taken a deliberate survey of our position and the defensive preparation made against his apprehended attack. It was the "fire in the rear," and not the formidable obstacles in front, that caused him to withdraw so precipitately.

Had twenty-four hours more elapsed before Fremont and McDowell appeared in the valley, Jackson would have been in possession of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. He knew our strength and weakness, and that there was not sufficient force to defend the position against the triple attack by which he expected to carry it. The rebels have taken less out of the valley than they brought into it. The necessary rapidity of their retreat compelled them to disencumber themselves of everything that would embarrass their progress. At Charlestown they left all property untouched. Hospital and commissary stores, &c., such as they consumed during their short stay, were untouched, and several officers have found their private property, consisting of trunks and valises, filled with clothing, undisturbed. It is believed that the same will be found true at Winchester, and that all the Government property taken by them, as well as all our sick and wounded, with the addition of their own, will be found there and at Strausburg.—It was a useless and costly raid to Jackson, by which nothing was gained to his own cause, and the prestige of success lost as rapidly as it was gained.

A NEW CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—The Secretary of War has just issued an order directing that camp of instruction for 50,000 men, cavalry, artillery and infantry, in due proportions, be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major General Wool, U. S. A., will command the camp, in addition to his duties as Department Commander. The ground will be selected, and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brigadier General S. Graham is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry of the camp. Brevet Brigadier General Hart Brown, as Chief of Artillery, according to his brevet. A Chief of the Infantry arm will hereafter be designated. The Chief of Ordnance, the Quarter Masters General, Commissary General, Surgeon General and Paymaster General, will each designate an experienced regular officer as their respective Departments at the camp. These officers will be subject to the orders of General ... and under his supervision, and will, without delay, establish a hospital and depot of ... all the supplies necessary for the health and efficiency of the troops at points where issues may be conveniently made.

THE FAILURE OF THE WARREN BANK.—The notes of the Warren Bank, known as the Northern Western Bank, are now wholly redeemed by most dealers. Some of the facts in reference to the failure are detailed by a newspaper published in that locality. On the 26th instant, the notes were received with distrust in New York, and a telegraphic dispatch was sent to Warren, instructing the bank officers to take care of the deposits and billholders. On Tuesday morning, when the institution opened its doors, a panic stricken crowd went in to get their money redeemed. Specie, and other notes were paid out to these visitors till noon, when the funds gave out. The President, meanwhile, had left for New York, and immediately after, the institution closed its doors, and a notice was posted on them stating that they would not be re-opened until the return of the aforesaid President, Hon. B. Brown. The newspaper from which the above facts are taken, anxiously inquires whether Brown's soul, reputed to be marching on, has any of the bank funds in charge, and if so, when it will arrive at Warren.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* says there are thousands of soldiers in the West who were sent home sick, but are now well, who do not intend to return to their regiments until the war is over, when they will report to draw their pay.

☞ The House of Representatives have laid on the table, by a large majority, Senator Sumner's bill to allow negroes to carry the mails of the United States. Sensible legislation.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
In the Field near Richmond, June 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. MCCRUM & DERR:—*Gentlemen*—I again resume a seat for the purpose of giving you a certain portion of my own personal observation in the "tented field." I presume you are aware that we are at present within sight of the great Capitol of the sham Confederacy. Yes, gentlemen, here we are, and have been for the last four days, knocking, at the gate, slightly, however, but with a determination not to be rebuked or overcome by Jeff. Davis' chivalric (?) hordes. Our march from Yorktown was performed under the most unfavorable auspices—the roads, almost the entire distance to this place, being miserably cut up by trains, as well as many and various obstructions placed in them for the purpose of retarding our march. But the iron nerves and determined vigor of our troops overcome them all, encamping only long enough to enable our men to reconstruct the roads in some places, and in others make new ones over which our artillery and wagons might be more safely and speedily transported. All things considered, I think the march from Yorktown is a pretty fair specimen of what our army can and will do in order to carry out the grand design of suppressing the rebellion. At Williamsburg the rebels made a feeble effort at resistance, but arrayed against our troops they appeared as chaff before the wind. We drove them rapidly before us—on and on—into their very capital, where, joined by large forces in waiting, they determined to again resist us. How low they will remain in this present menacing attitude, will be left to their own judgment and discretion for when the proper time arrives our army will again march forth, and woe betide the foe who oppose them.

During the last few days we have had several skirmishes, pretty extensive ones, too, and, as usual, they result in our favor. These are only forerunners of what is sure to be the final result; and were the instigators of this foul scheme not actuated by selfish and impure motives, they could perceive the hopelessness of their cause in the frequent and brilliant triumphs of our arms. On last Thursday, the first serious firing commenced, and each day it increases in extent, while to-day it was kept up, at intervals, until after dark, (I now write at 10 o'clock.) There goes a *very* heavy report. On last Friday I seen about 300 prisoners brought in, mostly North Carolinians, among them was one major, and several captains and lieutenants, all haggard and worn out with fatigue and hunger. Some of them expressed themselves as heartily sick of the war, saying that many only look for an opportunity to lay down their arms and return to the Union. Yesterday we again brought in several prisoners, among whom was a young lieutenant, graduate from West Point, and aid to Gen. Joseph Johnston. He is rather a handsome fellow, quite gay and talkative, seemingly at perfect ease in Camp. Were he clothed in the light blue pants and dark blue jacket or dress coat of the Federal army, instead of the grey linsy wolsey of the secesh, this young officer would present quite a handsome appearance, for he seems every inch a soldier. To-day, I learn, as a partial result of the fight that we have taken two Brigadier Generals, and several other officers and privates. One of the generals is severely wounded, and the other obstately refuses to give his name. The other prisoners were anxious to meet acquaintances; many of whom did. The major who was brought in on Friday, stepped up to our medical director, and asking him by the hand, gave him a right hearty shake, expressing great joy at seeing him, and being once more in his native land of freedom. I heard several of the soldiers express a desire to join our ranks, as soon as they became recruited again. It was indeed a sorry sight to see those poor fellows, many with worn out shoes, grey military pants, citizens' coat and straw hat, looking like anything else than soldiers. They have been in the rebel service about nine months, and some a year, and only received two or three months' pay. One of them remarked that he would now make the Jeff. Davis government a present of his back pay, as he thought they needed it more than he will. They were all sent off to Fortress Monroe the next morning.

I learn that the 62d were engaged in the fight at Hanover, but am unable to say anything in particular of them. Of one thing I am satisfied, that they sustained the honor of the old Keystone State, making themselves the pride and envy of the thousands already enrolled to follow their example.—And I *know*, or rather feel an inward answer, that company M were not lacking in either courage or ability. I had ever expected to participate with company M in her initatory fight, and strike blow with blow in unison with several choice friends, of three months experience, but fate has ordered otherwise. If I cannot join them in the great struggle, I dare record their deeds of valor, and rest assured, gentlemen, I shall make truthful record so far as my ability extends. I have predicted a hero for our company, and shall follow him to the end. I promised to write you when we get into Richmond, and my next letter will be from that city.—The great battle has yet to come off, and with it the keys that will unlock the gates of that city.—That will be just at the proper time if a fight at all is necessary, and if so, I expect to see many brave laid low ere it is over. Yours, BLAIN.

PROGRESS OF OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.—Three large and splendid impregnable war steamers, on the plan of Ericsson's Monitor, are nearing completion in New York. The builder is Thomas F. Rowland. These vessels will be finished on the stocks, and they are to be launched about the first of August. Three other boats of the same kind are building at Boston, Massachusetts, two at Chester, Pennsylvania, and one at Wilmington, Delaware, making nine in all. In addition to these the Government is building several other iron-clad vessels of the strongest character, so that we shall soon be in possession of an iron-clad fleet that will be able to compete with any of the naval powers of the world.

FLEET BEFORE CHARLESTON.—Through rebel sources we have information that a fleet of gunboats has appeared before that city, and are now moving up to attack it. Also that several thousand men had landed on James', John's and Battery Islands. A despatch from Charleston says that the Federals were defeated in a skirmish, on James' Island, and forced to retire. We don't credit the report, however, since it is known that the rebels gain all the battles, according to their accounts. Charleston may be now in possession of the Federal army, and the stars and stripes waving over that hot-bed of secession to-day.

Severe Fight at Harrisonburg.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day, by telegraph from Front Royal:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
Army in the Field, Harrisonburg, June 7.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The army reached this place at two o'clock yesterday, driving out the enemy's rear from the town.

Severe skirmishing continued from that time until dark, the enemy's rear being closely pursued by our advance.

The 1st New Jersey Cavalry, after driving the enemy through the village, fell into an ambuscade in the woods, to the south-east of the town, in which Colonel Wyndham, of that regiment, was captured, and considerable loss sustained.

Colonel Cheseret, with his brigade, subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his camp.

At about eight o'clock a battalion of Colonel Kane's Pennsylvania Regiment entered the woods, under the direction of Brigadier General Bayard, and maintained, for half an hour, a vigorous attack, (in which both sides suffered severely,) driving the enemy before them.

The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by mail.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, June 7.

The advance guard of General Fremont reached Harrisonburg this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

There was no fighting during the march.

Jackson camped here last night and left this morning.

A body of cavalry, sent on a reconnoissance four miles beyond the town, came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the woods. Colonel Wyncham, who had pushed the reconnoissance three miles further than ordered, rashly led forward the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and was driven back by a force of rebel infantry who were in ambush. Col. Wyndham is a prisoner. Captain Shellmire and Captain Haines were either killed, or severely wounded and taken prisoners. Captain Charles is missing. All the officers acted bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Captain Janeway gallantly attempted a flanking movement which covered the retreat of the first battalion. He is unhurt. His regiment lost 34 killed, wounded and missing.

General Bayard, with the Bucktail, or Kane rifles, and 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and Cheseret's Brigade, consisting of the 16th and 8th Virginia, were ordered forward to support our forces. Cheseret drove a body of the enemy from their position, and captured their camp and some stores, without loss. The Kane rifles, numbering 125 men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by four regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn, suffered severely. Lieut. Col. Kane was seriously wounded and taken prisoner. Captain Taylor was also wounded and captured. Capt. W. F. Blanchard was wounded severely.—Lieut. J. J. S. Wayn was probably killed. After the most gallant fighting, the rifles were driven back with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded, and missing.

LATEST.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following was received at the War Department this morning.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Harrisonburg, June 7—9 P. M.)

Hon. E. M. Staunton, Secretary of War:

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday precipitated his retreat.

Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of both were left on the field.—Their retreat is by an almost impassable road along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions.

During the evening, many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of General Stahl's brigade.

Gen. Ashby who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed.

Gen. Milroy made a reconnoisance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic road and found a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

The Retreat of Beauregard.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.

The following despatch has been received from Gen. Halleck's headquarters:

The United States forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar.

The railroad repairs are progressing rapidly.

The enemy passed Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that there have been twenty thousand deserters from the rebel army since it left Corinth. These deserters are mostly from the Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from those States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops.

It is believed by country people that Beauregard can't enter Columbus with half of the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and North of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers returning from Tennessee and Kentucky.

General Pope telegraphs from the advance that the prisoners who first desired to be exchanged now want to take the oath.

The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are now destitute and starving, and the women and children are crying for bread, the males, their protectors, having been forced into the army.

The enemy is represented to be greatly suffering for food.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The number of killed and wounded is not so great as many imagined. According to a statement in the New York *Herald*, the whole number on the Union side, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagement near Richmond, is as follows:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
Bull Run	481	1,012
Davis Creek, Mo	223	711
Lexington, Mo.	39	120
Ball's Bluff	223	266
Belmont	84	288
Mill Spring	39	207
Fort Henry	17	31
Roanoke Island	50	222
Fort Donelson	446	1,735
Fort Craig	52	140
Pea Ridge	203	972
Attack of the Merrimac	201	108
Newbern	91	466
Winchester	132	540
Pittsburg Landing	1,735	7,882
Yorktown	35	120
Fts. Jackson and St. Phillip	30	119
Williamsburg	455	1,411
West Point	44	100
McDowell	37	225
Near Corinth	21	149
Banks' retreat, estimated	100	300
Hanower Court House	53	296
Skirmishes	690	1,740
Total	5,991	20,369

At the battle of Waterloo alone, the losses on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was nearly four thousand more than the entire Union loss thus far in the present war.

THE WORK OF OUR ARMY.—Since General Halleck took command at Pittsburg Landing, our army has built, incredible as the story may sound, more than fifty miles of entrenchments, and full two hundred miles of wagon roads! Four parallels, each more than twelve miles in length, three or four rods wide, *corduroyed* and bridged—leading from the landing to each *corps d'armee*—all the works of our men, many of whom never before handled a spade or an axe in all their lives.

The Fall of Memphis—A Desperate Naval Engagement.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Fort Pillow the 5th, 11 A. M., says: The rebels really evacuated this fort on Tuesday night, leaving one mortar and two guns to answer us.—On Wednesday the work of destruction was completed. The barracks, hospital buildings, horse sheds, forage barns, and three large commissary houses, full stores, were burned. Over a dozen heavy guns were left, part of them spiked; the balance were bursted and the carriages burnt. A reconnoisance made to Fulton, two miles below, does not reveal the enemy there. Combustibles are still burning at several points, and it is feared that mines are underneath. The fortifications are unusually strong; several heavy guns were casemated by heavy wood-work thrown over them, in the form of covers, on the river bank; all of which were destroyed. No small arms or camp equipage remain. Late refugees from Memphis say that Dr. Fowlkes, of the *Avalanche*, will be one of the first to hoist the Federal flag on the approach of the Federal flotilla. They say that he has preached secession doctrine under protest for several months, and has been twice imprisoned for his fearless denunciations of the Confederate authorities.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BEFORE MEMPHIS.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, says: The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning.—Our forces are in possession of Memphis. The flotilla, five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at two o'clock on Thursday morning, and finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph the flotilla passed on, and at eight o'clock on Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance above. A reconnoisance was made and the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following vessels: Gen. Van Dorn, flag ship, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter and Little Rebel, were discovered near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were out of sight, but, in half an hour afterwards, were seen coming up, formed in line of battle. Our gunboats had in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a rifled gun, at a long range, fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance.—The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range. The rams had in the meantime advanced, and the rebel ram Beauregard being some distance in advance, was signalled out by the Federal rams Monarch and Queen of the West, each striving first to strike the rebel craft. The Monarch succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately, in the channel directly opposite the city.

WHOLE REBEL FLEET SUNK OR CAPTURED.

At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monarch, which by this time was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her struck the rebel boat General Price, taking away her wheel, and making it necessary to run ashore, where she sent shot which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck the boat General Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West. A broadside from the Benton took effect on the sides of the Jeff. Thompson; she was run ashore, and soon after was in flames, and burned to the water's edge. Four rebel boats having been disabled, the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumter, Bragg and Little Rebel, which had been abandoned by most of their crews. Captain Montgomery, flag officer, and his men succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The Federal ram Lancaster, struck by the Beauregard early in the engagement, was slightly disabled. Colonel Ellet, in command of the Federal rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter, and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered, and continued on deck throughout the action. This is the only casualty on our side. Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution, picking off the enemy's gunners at every opportunity. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs are busily engaged picking up the crews of their disabled boats.

WHY FREMONT DIDN'T BAG JACKSON.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has the following in relation to Fremont's failure to get in Jackson's rear, as was intended when he was ordered in pursuit:

"We notice that some of the Washington despatches ask why Gen Fremont did not take a more direct road across from Franklin, and throw himself in Jackson's rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The glib people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march Gen. Fremont's troops had had scarcely a bite of bread; that they were subsisting on fresh meat, without even salt. To have moved further south in a line that would have taken him directly opposite to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. Jackson being a General and not a letter writer for the New York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of Banks."

☞ The New York *Times* has the following in regard to a little baby on exhibition at Barnum's Baby Show, at the American Museum, New York. The child is seven months old, and its mother lives in Cincinnati:

"This little baby is, we presume, the least of all little things. Its mother is not large, but that has nothing to do with it. The baby is little *per se*; its head is so small that one is tempted to believe it to be a doll; its features are scarcely visible; its frame is absolutely the *ne plus ultra* of attenuation, and its arms and legs are easily encircled by an ordinary sized finger ring. We saw it in the nursery, just before it was taken on the stage for exhibition in the Lecture-room, but, in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the attendant, we could not be induced to touch it even, for fear we might break it."

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—Parson Brownlow, in accepting an invitation to lecture before the New York Union Association, says:

Southern man as I am, if the South, in her madness and folly, will force the issue upon the country, of Slavery and no Union, or a Union and no slavery, *I am for the Union, though every other institution in the country perish!* I am for sustaining this Union, if it shall require "coercion" or "subjugation," or what is worse, the *annihilation of the rebel population of the land!*

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.—A correspondent writing from Key West on the 30th of May, says:—"The United States frigate Potomac has just arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, bringing the important information *of the complete discomfiture of the French forces*, on the line of the Mexican route to the city, and their repulse and hasty retreat to Vera Cruz. No particulars have been received of the engagements—a heavy gale of wind continuing all day, preventing communication with the frigate here. Enough is known, however, to assure you that the French eagles have been obliged to fold their wings, and the entire army have countermarched, and are now directing their course towards the sea-coast, retreating rapidly with great loss before a victorious and superior force."

☞ A new French informal machine is described as capable of destroying six iron plated steamers at a distance of more than three thousand yards. The British Admiralty, it is said, are already acquainted with the secret of the invention.

Conversations with Rebel Officers.

The Battle of Bull Run and the Evacuation of Manassas—The Rebel Force at Yorktown.

A correspondent of the New York Evening *Post* at Yorktown fell in, among the rebel officers captured in the pursuit, with Capt. G. W. Conner, of Natches, Miss., (Jeff. Davis Legion of Cavalry) in whom he recognised an old classmate at Yale, and whose hospitality he had enjoyed in subsequent years. In the conversation which ensued is the following interesting exposition of certain hitherto unexplained circumstances connected with the battle of Bull Run or Manassas, and the siege of Yorktown:

Question—"Why was the official report of the battle of Manassas so long withheld from the public by the generals?"

Answer—"Principally because Gens. Johnston and Beauregard did not consider it expedient to disclose the strength of our force at that battle.—Your official and newspaper reports had greatly exaggerated the strength of our army at that battle. It was not the policy of our commanders to disclose the true strength of our force, as our army of the Potomac was designed as an army of menace merely, and not of attack. The design of our President was not to attack Washington, but to so continually threaten it that you would be obliged to hold a large army in the vicinity to protect the city, thus obliging you to withdraw your troops from other points of attack at the South and West or preventing you from reinforcing those points.—Again, the battle was so dearly won that the official report of it at an early day would have given your troops more encouragement than ours."

Q—"Why did Mr. Davis reject the policy of Gen. Beauregard in regard to the attempt to take posession of Washington?"

A—"Because we could not have held the capitol, so long as you had possession of the Potomac. It was the policy of Gen. Beauregard and others of our leaders, to capture that city and liberate Maryland."

Q—"What regiment of our army fought the most gallantly at Manassas?"

A—"The Fourteenth of Brooklyn and Griffin's and Ricket's batteries fought by far the most gallantly. This is the opinion of all our officers."—

Q—"What errors do your officers think we committed at this battle that caused us to lose the day"

A—"If you had fought the battle Thursday or Friday, you would have won it. The delay at Blackburn's Ford was fatal to you. You made a great military error in allowing Johnston to reinforce Beauregard. You fought the battle by regiments, while we fought it by brigades and divisions. There were many times before one o'clock in the afternoon of that day in which you might have won the battle if you had vigorously attacked our centre, since the centre of our line of battle had become very weak by reason of the continual reinforcements General Johnston was obliged to send to the left, which was so fiercely pressed by your right. It was a severely contested battle on your side. Your soldiers fought gallantly but they were not commanded."

Q—"Why did you not follow up our retreat?"

A—"We had no idea of the completeness of our victory at the time, and besides we were in no condition to follow up the retreat?

WHY MANASSAS WAS EVACUATED.

Q—"Why did you evacuate Manasas?"

A—"Because General McClellan had so strongly fortified the city of Washington that fifty thousand of his well disciplined troops could as well have held the position as two hundred thousand. *Our generals knew that he designed as early as February to send a large part of his force by water to some point near Richmond, to take that city.* It was the desire of our commanders, during all the winter months, that McClellan should attack Manassas, but as he avoided to do so, it became necessary for us to secretly withdraw our forces, so that we could concentrate them at once in the vicinity of Richmond, inasmuch as your army, by water, could reach that city much sooner than ours could fall back by land. Our evacuatian is considered by our officers as the most masterly movement in the history of warfare."

Q—What was the number of your troops at Centreville and Manassas during the winter?"

A—"I do not feel at liberty to state the number. However, it was greatly exaggerated by your newspaper reports.

THE REBEL FORCE AT YORKTOWN.

Q—"What was the number of your troops at Yorktown and Gloucester when our army first made its appearance?"

A—"Not far from ten thousand."

Q—"Why did you not evacuate at once?"

A—"Because it was necessary to gain time for the concentration of troops from all quarters, about Richmond. We were strongly reinforced at Yorktown during the time you were pushing forward the siege, supposing it was the policy of General McClellan to land a sufficient force in the rear of Gloucester to take that place, and then, if possible, to cross the York river and cut off our retreat. It was the expectation that this might be accomplished, with the aid of your gunboats, that determined the council of war to decide on the evacuation of Yorktown and Gloucester.

Q—"Does not the frequent retreat of your troops tend to discourage and demoralize them?"

A—"Not in the least. They have the utmost confidence in General Jo. Johnston. He has got them out of so many worse scrapes that they now believe that whatever he does—no matter what—is purely strategical. Our force retreated from Yorktown in good order. History will so record it. Our small loss in the retreat against so many adverse circumstances is conclusive as to this.—That division of your army which pushed forward on land seriously threatened our rear guard, but the delay in getting up your troops by water to West Point allowed our army to escape."

Q—"What was your force at the time you evacuted Yorktown?"

A—"Of course I am not at liberty to state the number of our troops; but the strength of our army in Virginia to-day is much larger than at any other time during the war. Every inch of ground after your army reaches the vicinity of Richmond will be contested by at least an equal force to your own."

A CURIOUS MACHINE.—Among the other curious instruments, exhibited in the Philosophical Instrument Department, in the London Great Exhibition, is a machine, exhibited by Mr. Peters, for microscopic writing. With this machine of Mr. Peters, it is stated that the words "Mathew Marshall, Bank of England," can be written in the two and half millionth of an inch in length; and it is actually said that calculations made on this data show, that the whole Bible can be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.—The words to be written microscopically are written in pencil, in ordinary characters, on a sheet of paper at the bottom of the instrument. But the pencil with which this is done communicates by a series of levers and gimbals with another minute pencil and table at the top, by means of which the ordinary writing of the pencil and the microscopic writing both move in unison, though the motion of the latter is so graduated that a stroke of a quarter of an inch at the bottom is only a stroke of a millionth of an inch at the top, the shape and character of both marks being nevertheless precisely alike in outline. As a matter of course, the microscopic writing at the top is only visible under powerful magnifiers, and the object of the machine is to mark bank notes with certain minute signatures for the prevention of forgery.

SWARMS OF "CONTRABANDS."—The Chambersburg *Times* says: During the last few days the roads leading from the Virginia line to this place have been black with "contrabands," making their way North. Numbers of them, too, have passed through on the railroad. They are of all ages, colors and sizes—from the gray-haired slave, who has passed his days of usefulness to his master, to the infant in arms—from the ebony-hued to the light olive brown—and are of various degrees of intelligence, many of them quick and knowing, others dull, lazy and stupid. Some of them have passed through, but many are still quartered among the negroes of the town, some of the houses being crowded almost to suffocation.

Embalming.

Embalment of the brave slain, and the sick who have died in the service of their country, has lately been a source of great consolation to sorrowing relatives, and is extensively practiced. Those who are engaged in the pursuit grade their charges according to the rank of the deceased, varying from $15 to $100. The body of a private soldier is embalmed for $15, and sent home in a handsome coffin for $15 more. The process is simply to make an incision in any one of the arteries, and to inject therein a liquid invented by a Dr. Sucquet, of Paris, which is a secret to the operators.

A body dying through sickness, is thus prepared in three hours, but when wounds have been received, a much longer time is required, according to the quantity and nature of the injuries. A gun-shot wound protracts embalment to eight hours, and cases occur where the process lasts for two days. An ordinary mode of conducting this operation has been to inject arsenic in the veins, as is done to preserve corpses for dissection, but this is only temporary in its effects, and moreover, renders a corpse poisonous. It thoroughly pervades the surface of the skin, which, if kissed by relatives, creates illness, and often death. Touching a corpse thus prepared, with a cut or abraided finger, would engender a serious sore and great pain, perhaps terminating fatally.

The embalming fluid of Sucquet exercises a remarkable effect, indurating the flesh, rendering it exceedingly hard and of marble whiteness. Even discolored bodies lose, under its influence, their purple tinge, and become of a light yellow. Owing to recent invention, opportunities of testing its powers of preservation have not extended for a long period, but many bodies are in existence in this country which were embalmed by this process in 1852 and subsequent years, which have not in the slighest degree altered, and promise to remain in the same condition indefinitely.

In connection with this subject it might be interesting to learn the mode of embalment of the far-famed Egyptian mummies, which are handed down to us, after an interment of several thousands of years, dried and perfectly black. The process was very simple, although it occupied a very long time; the brain and intestines were first extracted—the first through the nostrils, and the second by an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, and the stomach filled with perfumes and spices. The whole person was then covered with natron (native carbonate of soda) for seventy days. It was then washed, steeped in a balsam, enwrapped in many thicknesses of linen, and was finally ready for the sarcophagus.

How Andrew Johnson treats Rebels.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following:—"Our Rebel citizens will find the following order in blank, issued to the Provost-Marshal by Governor Johnson, full of highly useful information.—It has been executed already, and will be from time to time as the public good demands it. Gentlemen who persist in uttering libellous sentiments may prepare for a speedy trip South; they cannot remain here. They can no more be tolerated than scorpions, adders and tarantulas in an orderly community which has any regard for its own safety:—

"STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, June 3, 1862.—Col. Stanley Matthews, Provost Marshal:—Dear Sir—Mr. —— is hereby remanded to your custody, there to remain until arrangements can be made for his transation South, in connection with such others as may be ready and are required to be sent beyond the national lines, there to be left with the distinct understanding that if he re-crosses and comes again within said lines during the existing rebellion, he shall be considered as a spy and dealt with accordingly. Very respectfully,

"ANDREW JOHNSON,
"Military Governor.

"P. S.—If Mr. ——, before he is remanded to prison, determines to take the oath of allegiance, and give bond in the sum of $1000 for his faithful observance, he will be released on so doing.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

REPENTANT REBELS.—The Paducah correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes that over 500 deserters from the rebel army lately at Corinth, have arrived at Paducah during the past few weeks, reported themselves at the Provost Mashal's office and voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance.—They came straggling in, worn, weary and dejected, and declare themselves sick of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy. Many also reach Fort Henry, Columbus, Hickman, and other points. One of the number, named Winston, who kept himself concealed near Paducah, sent in a very penitent letter before he ventured to show himself. He said he had been ten months in the rebel army, having been deluded by Secessionists as to the character of the war, and went to fight for "Southern rights." He was in the army long enough to destroy his constitution, and had reached home on furlough without money, clothes or health, and was willing and anxious to get back under the old Stars and Stripes.

☞ There are fifty ships under the English flag lying off New Orleans and Mobile to buy cotton at any price when these ports are opened.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!
STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most

FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Helen streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.

Altoona, May 22, 1862.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ROMAN RIEBENACK, late of the Borough of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

ADAM ODENWALDER,
JOSEPHINE RIEBENACK,
Executors of Roman Riebenack, dec'd.

ALTOONA, PA., May 1, 1862.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE HANNAH L. SHELLENBERGER (formerly Hannah L. Hibbs) has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date, unless compelled by law.

May 20, 1862-3t* ED. SHELLENBERGER.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

LOCAL ITEMS.

BY REQUEST.

THE UNION FOREVER.

The Lute of Zion—Page 316.

e blood that flowed at Lexington, and crimsoned Lake Champlain,
eams still along the southern gulf, and by the lakes of Maine;
flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden sand,
d throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark Atlantic's strand

CHORUS.—Then who will dare?
Then who will dare to sunder?
Then who will dare?
Re-echo it in thunder.

om where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling western wave,
where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave;
d from the streaming everglades to Huron's lordly flood
glory of the nation's past thrills thro' a kindred blood

Then who will dare? &c.

s a sacred legacy ye never can divide,
take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride;
the hunter's white-haired child, who finds a fruitful home,
ere nameless lakes are sparkling bright, where lonely rivers roam!

Then who will dare? &c.

en drew his sword at Eutaw's field and bleeding Southern feet
d bold across the Delaware amid the snow and sleet;
d lo! upon the parchment where the natal record shines,
burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's calm lines.

Then who will dare? &c.

, can the South sell out her share in Bunker's hoar height?
can the North give up her bones of Yorktown's closing fight?
ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves?
rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Then who will dare? &c.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—After a session of nine months, the public schools of our borough came to a close on Friday last. It is the opinion of the directors that the teachers and scholars have all acquitted themselves nobly, during that time, and that the parents, and citizens generally, have cause to congratulate themselves on securing the services of such faithful and efficient teachers; and, while the children have done well, some have even advanced beyond the most sanguine expectations of their friends. If others have not progressed in their studies as rapidly as it was desired they could, perhaps the fault lies at home; the boy may have played truant occasionally, or he may have been permitted to remain at home day after day on the most trivial pretexts

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From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling western wave,
To where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave;
And from the streaming everglades to Huron's lordly flood,
The glory of the nation's past thrills thro' a kindred blood!
Then who will dare? &c.

It is a sacred legacy ye never can divide,
Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride;
Nor the hunter's white-haired child, who finds a fruitful home,
Where nameless lakes are sparkling bright, where lonely rivers roam!
Then who will dare? &c.

Raven drew his sword at Eutaw's field and bleeding Southern feet
Trod hold across the Delaware amid the snow and sluet;
And lo! upon the parchment where the natal records shines,
The burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's calmer lines.
Then who will dare? &c.

Say, can the South sell out her share in Bunker's hoary height?
Or can the North give up her bones of Yorktown's closing fight?
Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves?
Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?
Then who will dare? &c.

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AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We are pleased to notice that our citizens are at last getting their eyes open in regard to their duty to the sick and wounded soldiers now in the different military hospitals. This is a move in the right direction, and all should take an active part in helping along such a praise-worthy enterprise. A number of articles have already been forwarded to the brave sufferers, and more are being collected for the same purpose. We hope to see the "mountain city" give a good account of herself in this matter. Almost every family could spare *something* for so noble a cause; and we have no doubt that the patriotic young men of our town, who have not yet been called upon to make any sacrifice for their country, but who have been permitted to remain at home and enjoy all its pleasures, would cheerfully contribute of their means to purchase articles necessary for the well-being of those, who, in the defence of our beloved country, have met with misfortune. Especially do we think the young beaux would "shell out," if waited upon by a committee of smiling, bright-eyed, bewitching young ladies, such as Altoona can boast of. We merely throw out this hint—let the prime movers in the noble undertaking act in the matter as they think proper. Persons wishing to contribute clothing, bandages, lint, *et cetera* can obtain all necessary information by calling on Mrs. Rosenburg, East Ward.

THE MENAGERIE.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Van Amburgh's Menagerie, the only real and exclusively "*animal* show" in the United States, will exhibit in this place on Friday, the 20th day of June. We see this grand institution very highly spoken of by the press everywhere. It is said to be the largest collection of animals in the world, and the gentlemanly agent, who visited our sanctum the other day, assures us that there is *no circus*, or anything of that kind, connected with the Menagerie. Therefore, we intend to go ourselves, and we advise everybody else, and all their friends, to go and take their families along, as they may never again have an opportunity of witnessing such an interesting and instructive exhibition as this.

CONFEDERATE SCRIP.—This kind of *money* is finding its way up North in considerable quantities, although it is considerably *below par*. A ten dollar note can be bought at Fettinger's Oak Hall for two *cents*, and for 25 cents he will sell you specimens of all the Confederate notes that are to be had in this part of the country. Speaking of the Oak Hall reminds us that Fet. has just returned from the East, where he has been spending considerably time in selecting the finest stock of Fourth-of-July fixings, toys, notions, &c., that has ever been brought to Altoona. All the leading periodicals and daily papers in abundance. Fact.

JUST ARRIVED.—Geis & Co. have just received some half a dozen pieces of all wool, ingrain, and rag carpets, together with a large stock of fancy dress goods for the ladies. They are determined to keep up with the times, and be able to supply the demands of their customers in any particular. Call and examine their new stock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Our town was startled on Friday last, by the announcement of the sudden death of Miss H. E. Sears. She had been at the Post Office about ten o'clock on Friday morning, received a letter from her brother, had gone to her room in the "Exchange Hotel," and finished an answer to the letter, when it is supposed she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and was found dead in the room. The coroner, Dr. Freeman, held an inquest upon the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "death by the visitation of God."

The deceased was a practising physician, was well educated, had fine conversational powers, and had gained some reputation as a writer of prose and poetry for the Magazines. It is said she was originally from Boston, but her late home was in Harrisburg, Pa. She was decently buried in the Lutheran graveyard in this place, and her funeral was attended by the clergy and a large number of our citizens, who, with sad hearts, paid the last tribute of respect to the stranger.—*Register*.

POISONED PAPER HANGINGS.—It would seem to be a fact that the colored green paper hangings, so generally in use for the walls of our houses, have an unfavorable effect upon the inmates from the quantity of arsenic evolved and taken into the system through the lungs. The Boston *Traveler* says:

We are informed upon the best authority of a late case at the West End. The wife of one of our prominent citizens some time since sickened and seemed to be going into a decline. An eminent physician was called in, but was puzzled at the symptoms of the case, which seemed to be one of the most mysterious character. The husband also began to complain of an unusual feeling of depression. At last one day the Doctor called at the house, when the door of the sleeping room of the patients was open. Looking at the room, the cause of the trouble was apparent in the green paper upon the walls. He ordered the paper to be stripped off and other paper substituted, when the lady rapidly recovered, and is now enjoying her usual good health.

THE 4TH OF JULY.—This old-fashioned but ever welcome institution will be around this way just three weeks from to-morrow, and if we are to have a public celebration, it is time the arrangements were being made. Who will take the lead? Two pic-nics—the German Lutheran and the German Catholic—are on the programme for that day, but aside from everying of this kind, we should have a public celebration; the Declaration of Independence should be read; we should have a few "spread-eagle" speeches, interspersed with National songs and "music by the Band," if nothing more. It should be a general holiday for everybody, and all should esteem it their duty, as it certainly is their glorious privilege, to celebrate the day in a becoming manner.

INTERESTING TO PARENTS.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* calls the attention of parents to the prevailing practice of causing children to ride backward in their carriages, as a manner of locomotion attended with very injurious consequences. It is said that those physicians who have examined into the matter are of the opinion that diseases of the brain may, in a great number of cases, be traced to this practice alone, and that many suffer in after life from the effects of this manner of riding. If this be true, it is certainly a duty to give the thoughtless a word of caution, the health and comfort of children being a subject of vital importance to parents.

SPRING BONNETS.—The milliners of our town are busily engaged in supplying their customers with new spring Bonnets. There is nothing more noticeable, or adds more to a lady's appearance than a pretty bonnet, "a love of a bonnet," as they term them. The spring style is a little above anything that has been worn recently, and if the system of extension continues another year or two, the bonnets worn by the "Old Folks," at their concerts, will not be so "outlandish" looking affairs as they were a year or two ago. The present *height* of the fashion requires a small flower garden to fill the space above the top of the head.

BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—This excellent work is out at last, and we bespeak for it a ready sale. It contains over 450 beautiful printed pages; is illustrated with spirited engravings, and is handsomely bound. It has been prepared, as the parson says, "from the single stand-point of uncompromising devotion to the American Union as established by our fathers, and unmitigated hostility to the armed rebels who are seeking its destruction." Every American should have this book. Price, $1.25.—Andy Clabaugh, Agent for Altoona.

FIRE.—The residence of Wm. Forbes, Esq., manager at Lower Maria Forge, was considerably damaged by fire last Monday. Fortunately a couple of gentlemen, passing in a buggy, saw the flames bursting through the roof, and alighted and assisted in extinguishing them before any serious damage was done. Had they not passed just as they did, the probability is that the fire would have gained such headway before discovered as to have rendered useless all efforts to subdue it, and the building would have been entirely destroyed.—The fire originated from a stove-pipe.—*Standard*.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—One day last week two car-loads of Michigan volunteers who had been wounded or otherwise unfitted for service at the battle of Williamsburg, passed through this place *en route* for "home, sweet home." They were mostly of those who encountered the Louisiana Tigers in that hard fought battle, and it is said that the appearance of these gallant defenders of the Union, with their various wounds, gave the beholder a better idea of *war* than anything hitherto witnessed in this latitude.

"STILL THEY COME."—For the benefit of cash buyers we would just remark that our enterprising friend, R. A. O. Kerr, has just received from the East an entirely new stock of beautiful sack cloth, shepherd plaids, and all manner of dress goods,—Also, mackerel by the barrel, half barrel and quarter barrel. Herring by the barrel and half barrel. As Robert sells for *cash only*, he contends that he can sell a little cheaper than those who sell on credit. If you don't believe it go and see.

☞ The barn of John Given, Sr., in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, was struck by lightning on the 30th ult., and destroyed, together with about ten tons of hay and a buggy.

☞ An old man named John Hamilton, whilst engaged in cutting timber on a ridge near Huntingdon, was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

TO THE NERVOUS AND CONSUMPTIVE OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. [June 12.-4m.

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona*. I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 3 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $3.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit*; and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, THEODORE PETERSON to Miss LIZZIE A. BOYDEN, daughter of Wm. Boyden, Esq., both of Altoona, Blair co., Pa.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 8th inst., by Rev. D. Schindler, Mr. THOMAS CASE to Miss SARAH SHERRY, all of Gaysport, this county.

DIED:

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, ELLIE, infant daughter of A. D. and Lucinda Cherry, aged eight months and five days.

Dear ELLIE, though grievous
To us it doth seem
To bid you a final adieu,
We rejoice in the thought,
Though you can't come to us,
That we may go unto you.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 21st inst., for the building of a new School-House near Mr. Jno. Hutchison's, in Logan township. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned near Altoona.

JOHN A. SMITH, Sec'y.

June 12, 1862.-2t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorria or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1862.-1y.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
WINDOW-SHADES, CURTAIN FIXTURES,
GREEN GUM CLOTH, GREEN & BUFF HOLLAND, &C.
A full line on hand at all times, *AT THE MODEL*.
June 5, 1862—3t.

PASTURE.—Persons wishing Pasture for CATTLE, or Meadow-Grass for Hay, can be supplied by applying to LEWIS GWIN,
two miles North of Altoona.
May 27th, 1862.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, in Altoona, on the 17th inst., a BRINDLE COW, with white star on forehead, white under belly, end of tail white, and hind legs white—supposed to have a calf.

A liberal REWARD will be paid for the return of the Cow to me, or for any information that will lead to her recovery. JAS. M. JACOBS.

Altoona, May 29, 1862-3t*

W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL,
NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET,
(*Opposite Eagle Hotel*,)
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.
PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862—3m

EARLY PLANTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish any number of the following varieties of

GARDEN PLANTS,
from his hot-beds, in
COLLINSVILLE, NEAR ALTOONA.

He has the Large Red Smoothe and Fegee Island Tomato Plants—Extra Early and Early Blood Turnip Beet Plants—Early York, Early Winningstadt, Large Late Drumhead and late flat Dutch Cabbage Plants, Celery, Egg and Pepper Plants—all improved varieties. Persons desiring any of the above plants should leave their orders early that they may receive the first ready for transplanting.

May 8-1m. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!
HARDWARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
neatly and expeditously executed at the
"ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
Mammoth Menagerie
AND
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
Hyatt Frost, Manager.

Colossal Golden Chariot.

Van Amburgh & Co. take both pride and pleasure in calling the attention of the amusing public to the fact that they (with a determination to cast aside every opposition of whatsoever kind or nature) have expended on this Establishment the enormous sum of

$105,000!

to make it surpass anything the world ever before has seen. It now rises pre-eminent over every competitor. All the advantages that wealth, talent and experience could command, have been brought into requisition in starting this gigantic enterprise. Recently, while Mr Van Amburgh was in foreign countries, collecting Animals for this Menagerie, reports of his death were circulated, but

VAN AMBURGH STILL LIVES

and will accompany the Menagerie, and bear living testimony that he is not dead. This

Complete Menagerie
The only one in America,
In an entire new outfit,
With new Horses,
New Silver-mounted Harness,
New Colossal Golden Chariot,
New Gorgeously Painted Cages,
New Spring Wagons, and
New Six centre-pole Canvass.

Six Times as Large as any ordinary Circus!

The unparalleled and most triumphant success which has attended this time honored institution, is without precedent. The Menagerie in the streets, about 10 A.M. will form

A Moving Panorama!

in Oriental Splendor, nearly one mile in length.

☞ FREE TO ALL. ☜

The immense Pavilion will accommodate many thousands; so all who may desire can see

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

from every clime; also,

The Great Van Amburgh

The Original Lion and Tiger Tamer!

Performing Animals.

Four Lions, Black Tiger, Spotted Tiger, African Panther, three Bengal Leopards, pair Asiatic Leopards.

The following was taken from the living animals, in New York, March 23, 1862, and may be considered

A CORRECT LIST OF ANIMALS.

War Elephant Hannibal, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib, Two Mammoth Elephants, Four Lions and Lionesses, Asiatic and African, South American Jaguar, African Panther, Spotted Tiger, Black Tiger (only one in America) Lioness, three young Bengal Leopards, three Asiatic and African Leopards, six young Le pard, six months old Striped Hyenas (only one in America) A American Panther and Puma, Spotted Hyena, one Lion three years old, pair California Dancing Grizzly Bears, Black Wolf, Prairie Wolf Grey Wolf, Zebra (Given said to Mr Van Amburgh by the Earl of Derby England.) Asiatic Goat, Lop-Eared Valley Goats (only ones in America) Black Lama, Alpacca Sheep, or White Lama, Red Peruvian Lama, or Vicuna, American Fallow Deer, African Bison, or Buffalo, three African Gazelles, (only ones exhibited in America in 15 years,) pair of Roe Bucks, or Asiatic Antelopes, Pecara, or Mexican Wild Hog, South American Angota, Java Hare, Tiger Cat, or Ocelot; Fisher, or Water Cat, pair Ichneumons, White Ground Hog and Coons, pair Ant Eaters, Guinea Pigs without number, English Hare Black and White Rabbits, the finest Collection of Birds ever exhibited, pair of New Holland Crown Crane, South American Condor, the largest Bird that flies, pair White Swans, African Pelican, three Golden Pheasants, three Silver Pheasants, pair Bohemian Pheasants, pair English Pheasants, Chinese Fire Hen, South American Ponies, three Spanish Macaws, pair Tampico Parrots, five South American Parrots, pair King Doves, pair Egyptian Geese, Greenland Geese, pair of Poland Fowls, pair White Cocatoos, Red King Parrot from Australia, Green Queen Parrot from Australia, New Holland Cocatoo, Grey Parrots, Paroquets. Also, a Family of Monkeys, Owls, Pigeons and Carrier Doves, Happy Family of Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, Ichneumons, Dogs, Cats, &c., living harmoniously together. A pupil of

The GREAT VAN AMBURGH

Will enter the Dens of *Trained Animals*.

Also will be introduced the *Great War Elephant Hannibal*, By F. THOMAS, Keeper, *performing Elephant Tippoo Saib*, trained by Prof. NASH, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, &c. Don't fail to see

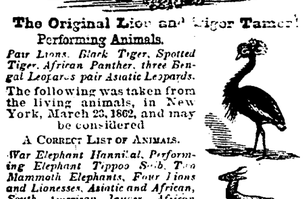
THE GORGEOUS PROCESSION,

At 10 A.M., preceded by the

GOLDEN CHARIOT,

Containing

Otto Horn's Cornet Band



AT TYRONE, THURSDAY JUNE 19, 1862.
AT ALTOONA, FRIDAY, " 20, "
Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. P. M. Admission 25 cts.
Children under nine years, 15 cents.
June 12, 1862-2t.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek..... $12 50
For German or French..... 5 00
For Music..... 5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at
1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

A. ROUSH, DRUGGIST,
takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues
At his Old Place of Business,
A few Doors above the Post-Office,
where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.
LIQUORS,
FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.
Physicains Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

EVERYBODY CALLS
AT JESSE SMITH'S.
when they want fashionable
Hats & Caps.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his
Spring & Summer Styles of
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.
His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.
All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.
Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE,
Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of
FLOUR, FEED, BACON, HAMS, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SPICES, CRACKERS, CHEESE, TUBS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, BROOMS, RAISINS, LEMONS, ORANGES, FIGS, DATES, COMBS, SOAPS, KNIVES, BUTTER, EGGS, CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT, AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.
I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.
May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)
Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513, MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,
Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.-1y.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Altoona, Penn'a,
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.
Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.
May 15, 1862-tf.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH, President.
JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. [May 15-'62]

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

LADIES' SHAWLS AND SCARFS for sale cheap at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, from $1.00 to $6.00 per pair, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, Collars, Neck-Ties, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, from 75 cents upwards, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH—all the above articles, at LAUGHMAN'S, at the Express Office, Altoona House, Altoona, May 1, 1862.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!
EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!
NOW OPEN
On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,
EAST ALTOONA,
AN ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK OF GOODS!
HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the
LATEST STYLE PRINTS.
Men's Wear.
We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.
WHITE GOODS.
Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.
We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of
SPRING SHAWLS.
We have received a large lot of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,
which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.
QUEEENSWARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
HARDWARE,
Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Syrups, Molasses, Mackerel, Herring, Carbon Oil, Fish Oil, Drugs and Medicines,
and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class store.
☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for
CASH ONLY,
AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.
GEIS & CO.
Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

THE ELEGANT HORSE,
SIR CHARLES,
will stand the ensuing season at the following places, commencing on Monday, April 14th, viz:—The first three days at the stable of Johnston & Gibbs, in Hollidaysburg; the next three days at the stable of Mr. Shoemaker, in Martinsburg; and the next three days at the stable of the owner, in Logan township—changing alternately throughout the season.
DESCRIPTION.
Sir Charles is a beautiful Bright Bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, and is nine years old this Spring.
PEDIGREE.
Sir Charles was bred in Virginia, and was sired by the celebrated Sir Charles, of that State, who beat Wood Pecker, at Point Pleasant, Va., for a purse of $5,000. The present Sir Charles was formerly kept at Harrisburg, and his colts, at one year old sold for $300.—The grand-sire of this Horse stood at $100 the insurance, in the Valley of Virginia.
TERMS.
To insure a mare with foal, $15, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; for the season, $10, to be paid at the end of the season; single service, $5, to be paid in advance. All accidents or escapes are at the risk of owners of mares, after they are known to be with foal. M. RUNYEN, Owner.
April 27, 1862-6t.] JOHN JONES, Groom.

POKED OUT AGAIN!
The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out
AT HIS OLD STAND,
on Virginia st., a few doors below the Sept's Office,
with an entirely new and fresh supply of
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED OATS, RYE, CORN,
TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of
LIQUORS!
All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACE.
April 17, '62-tf.

TIMBER LAND
FOR SALE
OR TRADE.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES to sell, or trade for property in the Borough of Altoona, a tract of FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD WHITE PINE AND WHITE OAK TIMBER LAND, situate in Clearfield county, two miles from Glen Hope, one mile from Clearfield Creek, and within thirty rods of an excellent SAW-MILL. It is within 18 miles of Tipton, by the Plank Road 17 miles from Tyrone by Turnpike, and 9 miles from Osceola, on the Tyrone and Philipsburg Rail Road—the Plank Road from Glen Hope to Osceola running within one mile of the land.
About 30 acres of this tract will be very good FARM LAND when the timber is taken off, and the balance good MEADOW LAND.
The advantages of this piece of land over many others can be known by calling on the undersigned in Altoona.
May 15, 1862-1m] GEORGE B. GALER.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now laid as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Claburgh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for
400 CORDS
of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACE.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12-1y.]

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, April 10, 1862.-3t

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
1-tf. G. W. KESSLER.

TRADE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. CLARK, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. KERNSFELD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMMOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROGRESSIVE EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives	8,20 P. M.,		leaves	8,40 P. M.
" " West "	7,50 A. M.,		"	8,10 A. M.
Fast " East "	12,55 A. M.,		"	1,00 A. M.
" " West "	8,05 P. M.,		"	8,20 P. M.
Mail " East "	7,30 A. M.,		"	7,45 A. M.
" " West "	6,45 P. M.,		"	7,00 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

☞ THE BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M. Altoona at 10.50 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.

RETURNING.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15	A. M.
Western Way	7 30	"
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. & 6 30	P. M.
Western Through	7 20	P. M.
Eastern Through	7 20	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.20 A. M. & 6 45	P. M.
Western Through	7 30	A. M.
Eastern Through	7 50	"
Western Way	8 20	P. M.
Eastern Way	6 45	"

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189. R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Clerk—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hosser, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judges of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap:
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Lockard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. BRUNNER, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($8 invariably in advance) for instructions on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ. Mrs. B. has had the advantage of a first-class Eu[illegible] Musical education, and is known to be a competent [illegible].

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instruction in vocal music.

ALTOONA, Feb. 20, 1862.—3 mos.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome. Green. Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. NO YOUNG LADY OR YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O 8 Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street. and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,
Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " ¾ " 10 "
" " ¾ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed. Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, " 2 75
" GOAT " " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT. (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES! Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12¼ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

THE HEROES OF PEACE AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard. Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum*.

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

April 22d.] GOOD NEWS! [Altoona, 1862.

McCormick's New Goods HAVE ARRIVED!

HIS assortment of Fancy Dress Goods is full and complete, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Grderchure, Mozambiques, Lavilla Cloths, (plain and figured,) Polkas, Poridechene, Silk Poplins, Challies, Delaines, &c., with all the best makes of Calico

AT OLD PRICES,

from 8 to 12½ cents, with all the varieties usually kept, as cheap as any other house can sell—all having been bought for NETT CASH. Also, a full line of heavy

COTTONADES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Also, a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

Nice Brown Sugar for 8 cts. Best Brown Sugar for 10 cts. White Sugar at 12½ cts. Best Syrup Molasses at 62½ cts. Baking Molasses, from 32½ to 50 cents per gallon; with all other articles in the line at Old Prices, excepting Coffee and Tea, which have advanced.

We are thankful for past favors, and hope, by strict applications to business, and a desire to please our customers in prices, qualities and styles, to retain their patronage. All goods in our line will be sold STRICTLY FOR CASH, or in exchange for Produce, Lumber, &c., for which the highest price will be allowed.

McCORMICK'S STORE,
NORTH WARD.

N. B.—As we are going out of the Clothing business, all goods on hand will be sold at a fraction over cost.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.

Also, a large assortment of

LAMP-SHADES, &C.,

with the best article of

RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;

all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce.

Altoona, March 6, 1862.-tf.

☞ CALL AND SEE ☜

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.
Commercial Agents Wanted
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars addres (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our

IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED

direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, March 27th, 1862-3mos.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf. J. B. HILEMAN.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

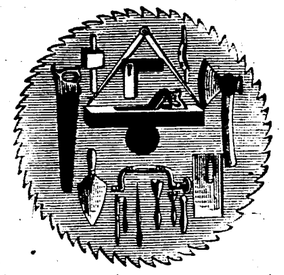
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hoops Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE. QUEENSWARE.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf, and N O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

*** Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

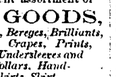
of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom: Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.



I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribbir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,

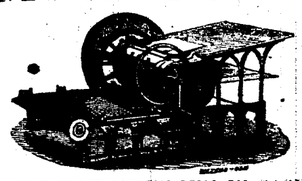
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

CAMPBELL'S
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR
NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes with the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to lift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT
PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
HANNAH & CO.,

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TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st, '62—3m.]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
Book Bindery,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
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This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tuscarora and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. Game Pockets made of the best linen paper.

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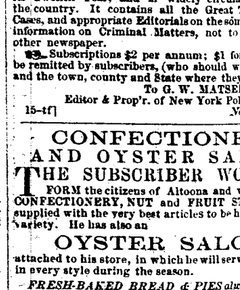
☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are our agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return hats free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-tf



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THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoicee of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays. He will also keep always on hand a good stock of pies and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,
EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.